Generally fair; light variable winds.

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THE WOMEN HAD A CIRCUS.

ONLY AN HOUR OF HARMONY IN THEIR CONGRESS AT PARIS.

They Discuss Every Question That Has a Woman in It-England and Not Egypt In at the Bottom of the Ntle Campaign-The Great Mule Senadal in Italy-Lord Salisbury Playing Golf, Misses the Ball, but Deals Scotland a Terrific Blow-A Frenchman Decides When a Woman Becomes an Old Maid-The Prince Wales Will Try to Beduce His Weight-Sunday Observance Crusade,

Special Cable Desputch to Tun Sus. LONDON, April 11.-Even the fame of the new prophetess has paled in Paris this week before the rival attractions of the International Woman's Congress. There has scarcely been a dull ement in the four days' sessions, whereas, had the participants been mere men, the pro ceedings would have been insufferably boresome. The only hour of harmony was when the dele-gates from Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Belgium, and other countries were intro

duced at the opening session. The real interest began when it was proposed to elect Mme. Pognon Chairwoman. This prowoked an emphatic protest from Mme. Leonie Roulade, the weil-known obstructionist, She said there were learned ladies present who had a better right to preside than Mme. Pognon.

who only kept a lodging house,
"We are all Socialists here," cried Mme, Pognon's supporters. "Our Chairwoman keeps a family house near the Arc de Triomphe, and She's as good as a feminine doctor any day."

Mme. Potonie Pierre tried to quell the rising storm and called the obstructionist to order. 'Don't insult me," exclaimed Mme. Roulade. "My husband is here. He's a municipal Coun-

This caused another outburst, amid which the words "the husband, the husband," sung to a revolutionist air of Lampions, could be distinguished. Another proposal was then made to elect as President the oldest delegate present. No one came forward for the honor on these terms, and it seemed as if the question of years had a soothing effect on the excited feelings of those present. At last Mme. Pognon was voted the chair, and tooked rather pale and worried as she took her seat.

Trese zealous women have debated every outject under heaven with a woman in it. The greatest excitement was over yesterday's discustion of the social evil. It was tackled by the bustand of Doctress Potonic Pierre. He enumerated as chief among its causes, standing armies and the cellbacy of the Catholic clergy. Nothing, said M. Potonie Pierre, was so destructive to public morality as the forced bachelorhood of an army and a church. Without this evil great standing armies would be imssible, and the occlesiastical system of Rome would fall to pieces.

A venerable lady was correcting some of the views of M. Potonie Pierre when M. Robin, an centric freethinker, came forward from the wings in a cycling costume and took his stand on the platform. The bell of the l'resident was disregarded. He was deaf to the cries of ough! enough!" raised by two-thirds of the Congress. Without asking the Chairwoman's eave to speak a young man named Leger scaled the platform, interrupted M. Robin, and strove p rebut the theories of the prophet of free He did so with warmtle, ability, and He was constantly applanded. Fans flapped on all sides. Ladies cried "Très "Continuez," "Vous êtes bien inspiré." and so on. M. Leger at once became the favorite of the Congress. M. Robin in vain tried to Arish his speech. When he found there was no nance of a further hearing he buttoned his galters and spun away on his bicycle.

Considerable mystery surrounds the situation at Kassala, but it ought to be solved very soon by the prudent evacuation of the place or its capture by the dervishes. The Italians certainly ought to have understood by now that the Angle-Egyptian advance on Dongola was not dertaken primarily in their interests. Mr. Henry Lucy, who writes the lobby notes for the Daily News and has shown himself to be singu-Testerday:

I hear on the highest personal authority that since Marquis Rudini succeeded Signor Crispi in the Italian Premierably he, in private correspondence and conversation, has not atsempted to conceal his intention to evacuate Kassala at the earliest practicable moment. Lord Salisbury can scarcely be 'gnorant of this decision, but as it has not bon officially made known it can conveniently be ignored in replies to questions in the House of Commons."

Further disproof of the pretence that the adwance on Dongola is necessary for the protection of the Egyptian frontier is afforded by a letter from a level-headed journalist, who has gone to the Soudan as war correspondent for the London Caronicis and a syndicate of provincial newspapers. He writes: "The more I hear from prominent men in all departments about the course of events here during the last few weeks, the more convinced I am that the Dongola expedition originated outside of Egypt. The orders came from London, and, whateve was the reason, it was not any exceptional danger to the Nile frontier. The Intelligence Department appears to have had no information that an early march up the Nile was likely. All the military departments were in the same position. The railway department was quite unprepared. I do not believe that until the London telegram arrived a single soldier or official here or on the frontier expect-

ed a campaign." The fact is that everything is tending to prove the accuracy of THE SUN's early statement that the Soudan adventure was undertaken by the British Government as an urgent, imperative counter move to French designs in the upper Nile regions, and that the first intimation of the intended action was communicated to the Times by a member of the Cabinet in London

and published as a telegram from Cairo.

As a result of voluntary subscriptions throughout Russia to succor Abyssinian sick and wounded, a so-called Red Cross expedition has been equipped and is now awaiting permission to proceed to Massowah, permission which will not be given if the Italian Government is able to find a decent excuse for refusal. The expedition, now at Odessa, consists of Gen. Sheve-doff, in command; Capt. Swjagin, the notable explorer of Abyssinia; Lieut Kochovski, en surgeons, six assistant surgeons, sixty attendants, one paymaster, and three interpreters. It is aplendedly equipped with dicines, surgical instruments, comforts of the most approved modern kind, and provisions for the use of the members for a hundred days. The expedition was organized, according to the Russians, in the eacred cause of humanity, which means strictly Abyssinian humanity, but the Italians more than suspect its good faith. and it would not be surprising if events should prove that most of its members know a good

deal more of scientific warfare than of surgery. Until Signor Crispi was driven out of power King Humbert had no adequate idea of the grave scandals connected with the military administration generally, and the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign in particular. He thought nothing worse than incapacity and errors of judgment, matters which might right thomselves in due course. The new Premier has since revealed a part of the truth to him, and. shocked and grieved, he has ordered the strictest inquiry and the punishment of those who

Consequent upon the royal orders, an inquiry is now proceeding concerning the great mule scandal. It became evident as the campaign | E. & W. progressed that it was vitally important to have

plenty of mules for transport purposes, and certain exalted officers were charged to see that the needs of the army in that respect were properly supplied. The War Office agents over ran the southern provinces in search of beasts, but none could be found save for double th normal price. The Government had to pay an average of 800 lire per mule, and sometimes the price ran up to 1,000 lire. It was evident that a ring had been formed, and it was more than suspected that highly placed dignitaries were

directly concerned in it As if this were not bad enough, the War Office agents innocently, through sheer incapacity, or guiltly in league with the sellers, bought pretty well every animal offered. Old mules, twelve to fifteen years of age, were sold to them for four or five year olds, and in many cases where the venerable beasts' appearance was against them the village blacksmiths had extracted their teeth to give their poor old mouths a look of youth. Enormous profits were made at the expense of the Government and the lives of gallan soldiers; for if it had not been for the utter breakdown of the Italian transport, King Mene lek, in all probability, would not now be dictat ing terms of peace to King Humbert.

The official returns show that the Italian mules died by thousands on the way to Massowall or soon after landing, and, in fact, the only beasts able to stand the climate and the fatigue of the campaign were young animals bought on the coast of the Red Sea.

Mr. Balfour recently invelged his uncle Salisbury into his first and only indulgence in golf. The Prime Minister was on a visit to his dis-tinguished nephew at Whittingham, when he consented to handle the golfing iron. He rather characteristically aimed a terrific blow at the ball, struck too low, and, looking around for the result, he asked the caddie: " What have I hit?"

The irreverent caddle, noting the removal of a lump of turf, gruffly answered;

Scotland, my Lord." There is no exception literally from prince to paupers in the indulgence in the gambling vice in this country. An ancient pauper arraigned at a Birmingham police court yesterday, charged with absconding from the worknouse, explained to the magistrate that he had made a book on the Manchester races in the almshouse. Thirty paupers laid penny bets on Lady Helen, to 1, and the horse won. The prisoner was unable to settle, and, afraid to meet his indignant creditors, he ran away. The magistrate admonished the ancient pauper and imposed the most cruel of punishments-sent him back to live with the thirty inmates of the workhouse to whom he owes seven pence each.

. The Prefect of Police in Paris has arbitrarily and ungaliantly settled the question at what age an unmarried woman may be called an old maid. His fiat is thirty years. A worthy citizen had bequeathed a sum of money for annual presentations to young unmarried people of both sexes who had supported their parents in their declining years, the object being to enable them to settle themselves in life. No age was mentioned, and the Prefect had to solve the problem according to his best judgment. M. Poubelle has issued a decree setting forth that bachelors and spinsters shall be considered young until they have attained the age of thirty.

The Prince of Wales will return to London from the Riviera on Monday about twelve pounds heavier than when he went away a few weeks ago. He will now, presumably, proceed to reduce himself to his normal weight by methods peculiar to himself, which include two hot baths and two cold ones daily, and which are never known to fail. The Prince is as healthy a looking man as any in Europe, thanks to sound digestion and regular habits, or, perhaps more correctly, habits that are regular in their irregularity. On the Riviera he has simply lounged about, taking, for him, comparatively little exercise. But now he will go into strict training to fit him for the fatigues of the coming London season.

The general exodus from the Riviera shows no sign of commencing yet, although as far as the weather alone is concerned, it has been much milder in England than in the south of France. Little Prince Boris at Nice will remain until the end of the month with a crowd of nurses, attendants, and an orthodox priest to see that he does not relapse from the Greek faith which he has just vicariously embraced in order that his father might win the mighty Czar's smile. looks. Strict Sabbatarians have been having a rather

had time in this country lately, and their various organizations, which, though numerically weak, are strong in funds, owing to the generous benefactions of plous supporters, are considering whether it will not be well to hold a great mass meeting of protest in London and arrange a monster petition to Parliament. The Sabbatarians have reason for their sorrow, seeing that even the Government are setting a perniclous example by opening National Museums and Art Galleries on Sunday, and the public is condoning their sin by flocking thereto, to the detriment of chapels, taverns, parsons, and

liquor sellers. Concurrently there is a marked increase in the dreadful habit of playing golf and other outdoor games on the Sabbath, and here again the wicked influence of those in high places is apparent, for Mr. Balfour, the leader in the House of Commons, is a notorious and defant Sunday goifer, and Sir John Gorst and other members of the executive are known to ride bicycles on the Lord's day. Scotland, as might have been expected, has taken the lead in this movement of protest, and Sabbath breakers have been denounced at the church assemblies and public meetings galore, not without occasional skir-mishes with the sinners and the breaking of heads. The church gatherings, naturally, have been unanimous and decorous, but at the public meetings Satan has been allowed to obtrude himself with amendments extelling "Sunday goif without labor" and such like evasions of

the true issue. The Sabbatarians have been denounced as Pharisees, but this is obviously slander, for all their meetings begin with prayer and singing the One Hundredth Psaim, which, so to speak, is a guarantee of good faith. The crusade is likely to extend before long. The Lord's Day Observance Association has its eye upon polite society, which is becoming more and more addicted to Sunday bicycling and garden parties; and upon wicked workingmen who incite humble barbers to break the law by shaving on Sunday mornings when the latter doubtless prefer to go to church, and the former ought to be con-pelled to go. This associa-tion promises to make no distinction between rich and poor offenders, but it may be predicted with absolute certainty that polite society will be let severely alone, while workingmen will be harried, which is the way of Sabbatarians over here as elsewhere. To-morrow, under the auspices of the association nearly 500 sermons will be simultaneously

preached against Sabbath breaking. It is curious how little attention is given by the outside world to the remarkable war still proceeding in Acheen, in the Dutch East Indies. For just twenty-three years Holland has been endeavoring to conquer this Eastern Cuba, and she has not succeeded yet. In fact, according to the latest mail advices, the situation is worse than ever. fighting chief, Toekoe Omar, after a show of loyalty, has again broken out into open rebellion, and Gov. Vanderwyck has already cabled for reenforcements, although Gen. Vetter, with several thousand men, has only just been sent out. This little war has already cost many millions of dollars and the ready cost many minions of donars and the lives of more than 10.000 Dutchmen, while there is acarcely a village in Holland which does not contain some poor wretch invalided home, suffering from hurrible diseases peculiar to the pestiferous country.

E. & W. Arapahoo. L. & W.

JOHN L. WALLER'S STORY. THE EX-CONSUL TELLS OF HIS TROUBLE WITH THE FRENCH.

Its Explanation of the Letters on Which the Charges of Treason Were Based and His Description of the Treatment He Received After He Was Sentenced.

John L. Waller, former Consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar, who was released recently from prison at Nimes, France, arrived here from Southampton yesterday morning on the American line steamer New York. He was met at the pier by a committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Club and was taken in a carriage to the Hotel Venice, 127 West Twenty-seventh street. Mr. Waller seemed to be in excellent health.

He is a fluent talker, and for four hours last evening he told in detail the entire history of his memorable experience in Madagascar and the French prisons. He said his troubles began with his arrival at Tamatave, because he received his exequatur from the Malagasy Government instead of the French Resident-General, whose Government claimed a protectorate over the island. He was appointed in February, 1891, and the office was turned over to his suc cessor. Edward T. Wetter, of Georgia, on Jan

"In December, 1893," said Mr. Waller, "1 had the Malagasy fever, and, not desiring to leave Madagascar until my successor arrived, I sent a despatch, accompanied by a physician's certificate, to the State Department, asking for leave to go to Antananairo, the capital, which is 600 feet above the sea level and very healthy. Without waiting for a reply, I proceeded there having turned over the office to R. W. Gildert, the Vice-Consul. I received treatment at the hospital and was cured in a short time. On March 15 I received a valuable grant of land from the Malagasy Government, in return for which I was to pay \$500 at the end of five years and 10 per cent. of the gross income from the property. There were no other conditions, and it was purely a business transaction. The grant embraced 144,000 acres of rich land on the southeast coast of Madagascar, the healthiest part of the island. On it were huge forests of mahogany and other valuable hard wood and a vast number of rubber-producing trees. I estimate its value at between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, and it is still mine. for I have the original lease in my pocket.

"I remained at the capital until September, when I stopped at Tamatave on my way to London and the United States. I remained there until December, when the town was bombarded by the French. Without any warning they surrounded the place and laid it under siege. One day I was sitting in the doorway of my house when three French soldiers from the man-o'-war Hugon came upon me. They had just caused a panic among some people in the street, and they asked me why I, too, had not fied. I replied that I had done nothing unlawful, and that I would remain where I was. This angered them, and one of them pulled out a long knife. He stepped in the doorway and said he would cut my throat, whereupon I raised the heavy chair in which I had been sitting and threatened to brain him if he did not go. The soldiers walked away, and although I reported the assault to Convey and although I reported the askault to Convey when if freen French soldiers surrounded me, and kicked me and beat me in a shameful manner. just caused a panic among some people in the

when difteen French soldiers surrounded me, and kicked me and beat me in a shameful manner.

After that I lived in fear of my life. The French soldiers were committing all sorts of infamous outrages upon the defenceless native women whose husbands were in the Malagasy army. So greatly did their brutality arouse me that I sat down and wrote a long letter to my wife, telling her all about it and mentioning the fact that there was email-pox in the city. I spoke of individual soldiers only, and never once did I refer to the French army. I also wrote a letter to George E. Tessie, a British merchant of the capital, and another to Rutemandrey, a young native whom I knew there, who had asked me to buy three revolvers for him when I reached America. The letters got into the French Post Office and were seized. An order had been issued on Jan. 18 that no letter was to go from Tamatave, except through the French Post Office. These letters I wrote two days before, and had dated five days shead, because I did not expect the steamer that was to carry them would arrive until the 21st. Besides I knew nothing of the existence of the order, except by rumor.

On March 5 four soldlers came to my house and put me under arrest without stating the nature of the charge against me. They demanded all my papers, and when I protested as an American citizen they seized them. They did not get the lease to my land grant, because

and put me under arrest without stating the nature of the charge against me. They demanded all my papers, and when I protested as an American citizen they seized them. They did not get the lease to my land grant, because luckily I had mailed it to a friend in London a week before. After the search they took me to the office of Capt. Laresot, and, although I was still ignorant of the charge, he said they had a clear case against me, and advised me to confess.

"But I do not know what crime I have committed.' I insisted.

"He then accused me of having received a letter from Ramanda, a native merchant, and when I told him that it was not true the interpreter called me a liar. The letter he meant was probably one I had received from Ratsmandresy containing the passage about the revolvers. This was long before the hostilities began, and subsequently I had cut out the part about the pistols for fear it might make trouble for my friend."

Mr. Waller declared that his trial was most unfair; that the proceedings were carried on in the French language, of which he understood but little, and that he was practically without counsel. His lawyer could not speak English and as he was brought into the case only twenty-four hours before the trial began he knew scarcely anything about it. Mr. Waller said he would have got a new trial but for a letter which Consul Wetter wrote him just before the motion was made. "I asked him to call on me in the jail on official business. Instead of doing so he wrote to me saying that I was guilty, and that, while the United States Government would probably interfere to protect me from oppression, I could not expect elemency or immediate relief. The French authorities saw the letter and my doom was seased. They refused a new trial and they ordered that the original sentence of twenty years in solitary confinement should stand.

"I was taken aboard the steamer by two soldiers. In the hold directly beneath the hatch-

ietter and my doom was sealed. They refused a new trial and they ordered that the original sentence of twenty years in solitary confinement should stand.

"I was taken aboard the steamer by two soldiers. In the hold directly beneath the hatchway there was a square of canvas covered with fifth. They made me sit upon it and, putting my feet together, they shackled my legs locking the manacles behind them to a bar of iron about four feet long. While I lay there unable to move the rabble from the town came aboard the ship, and looking down at me from the deck they spat upon me and jeered me. After we left the harbor it rained and my clothing became soaked. I had no chance to remove my garments, and I soon got the fever. I begged the soldier who stood guard over me for a cup of tea, but he refused to get it for me. At Majunga he gave me some curry and rice. Between that place and Zanzibar I went for two and a half days without food or water. I told the guard that I was starving. He flourished his sabre above me and said: 'Eat that!' I had thirty cents in my pocket and I gave him all but ten cents, entreating him to get me some oranges. But for the kind offices of a French corporal, who came aboard at one of the ports at which we touched, I would certainly have died of hunger and thirst. He interested himself in my case and saw to it that I had food and water. "After we left Zanzibar the trons were kept off my legs while we were at sea. At Obock a French Captain came aboard. After he had taked with my guard he came to me and said: 'You are an enemy of France, and to night I will cut your throat and throw you overboard.' That night at 11 o'clock I aweke and found the Captain standing at the foot of my legs while we were at sea. At Obock a French Captain came aboard, after he had taked with my guard he came to me and said: 'You are an enemy of France, and to night! was an American builty and that I would fight; so I was not bothered again. While we were passing through the beather was confined about the ship that I was

journey lasted so long because the car was dropped off at way stations several times that the prison authorities might transact business in the towns. Waller was very ill in the prison at Clairvaux, but he succeeded in getting a physician to visit him, and after his food was changed he grew better. He was transferred to Nimes in October, 1805, and he remained there until Feb. 20 last, when he was pardoned.

During the entire time he was allowed to bathe three times, a privilege which was accorded him by the Minister of the interior. He had to buy his own food or eat the prison fare, but he was not allowed to purchase more than 10 cents worth in a day.

The Ninetcenth Assembly District Republican Club will give Waller a reception and dinner in St. Mark's Church, in West Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, to-morrow night. On Thesday he will go to Baitimore, and on Wednesday he will visit Washington. He says he has not decided whether he will sue the French Government for indemnity.

MR. BAYARD BUST.

His Round of Functions at Birmingham and

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun. LONDON, April 11.-Ambassador Bayard is busily engaged in laying in a fresh stock of platitudes, seeking chemical arguments anent the comparative fluidity of blood and water, and studying his Shakespeare in preparation for a visit to the midiands week after next. He will start for Birmingham on the afternoon of April 21, and the same even ing he will attend a gathering of a local dra matic and literary club, eat dinner with the members, and make a speech and possibly two or three. As Peers of the Realm do not live in Birmingham, the atmosphere being uncongepially Radical Mr. Bayard will be the quest of Consul Parker, whose American citizenship will. presumably, compensate for the disadvantage of his being a commoner.

Next day the Ambassador will generally permeate Birmingham, visiting colleges, technical schools, the Town Hall, art galleries, public libraries, manufactories, &c., receiving deputations, and presumably making speeches. Cruel circumstances will again compel his Excellency to sleep in Consul Parker's genteel but distress ingly modern suburban villa. On Thursday the 23d inst., escorted by a crowd of Birmingham notabilities, he will visit Stratford-on-Avon. It is here that Mr. Bayard's chemical researches will prove of the greatest oratorical value to him. There are several noble lords who may be described as local to Stratford, including the Earl of Warwick, who has had the felicity of entertaining the Prince of Wales at his castle. But no invitations have come from any of them, and his Excellency has been reduced to accepting the hospitality of a mere parson, the Rev. George Arbuthnot, Vicar Trinity at Stratford, who recently visited the United States, and in consequence con-

siders himself almost an American. Mr. Bayard's first business at Stratford will be to unveil the memorial window, erected at a cost of \$2,000 with money received from American visitors to Shakespeare's tomb. This will be followed by luncheon and speeches at the Town Hall, after which Consul Parker, with the Ambassador's assistance, will present a portrait of Mr. Edwin Booth to the Governors of the Snakespeare Memorial on behalf of the New York Players' Club. Altogether it will be a great day for the United States, England, and humanity at large.

SHOT MRS. PUDILE FOUR TIMES. Kostrapski Tried to Kill Her and Then Jumped Into a Lake.

BRIDGEPORT, April 11.-Charles Kostrapski, a Hungarian, 38 years old. shot Mrs. Mary Pudile, his paramour, four times, in front of her home on Church street, at 7 o'clock this morning, and it is believed at the hospital that she cannot recover. Kostrapski then made an unsuccessful attempt to end his own life. The would-be murderer and suicide lived with his wife and five children a short distance away. His victim is a widow, and has four young daughters.

There was a quarrel at Mrs. Pudile's house early this morning. Neighbors heard cries, and soon after Mrs. Pudile ran from the house, pursued by Kostrapski. He had a revolver in his hand. In the middle of the roadway he overtook her and shot her four times. She fell to the ground unconscious.

After the shooting Kostrapski ran down Policemen Webb and Cooley were in the neighborhood and started for the scene of the shooting. They saw Kostrapski running at full speed and gave chase, but he evaded them and jumped into the water. Cooley, who was close behind, jumped in after him, and after a struggle pulled

jumped in after him, and after a struggle pulled him out.
Kostrapski resisted all the way to the police station, and appeared to be in a frenzy. Mrs. Pudlie was removed to the hospital. Two of the four bullets went through her right arm, and two lodged in her back. Her corsets diverted the bullets somewhat from their course. Mrs. Pudlie made a statement later to the hospital authorities and said that the man first called her into the bedroom, saying he wanted to tell her something. She refused to go, and a struggle ensued in which he bit her hand. She ran into the street, and she says he followed her and shot her. Kostrapski has just finished a term of four months in jail for failing to support his wife and family.

COUNT TAMAGATA'S RECEPTION. The Governor's Staff Leaves for Buffulo to

Meet the Japanese Field Marshal. All but two of the members of Gov. Morton's staff started last night for Buffolo in special cars on the 7:30 o'clock train. They are going to meet Field Marshal Yamagata of the Japanese army and his staff. The Field Marshal is on his way to attend the coronation of the Czar of Russia, and it is the wish of Gov. Morton that he be received in New York State with the honor due his rank. The Field Marshal is expected to arrive in Buffalo this afternoon, and there will be something of a military reception in his honor. He will come from there to Albany on a special train provided by the New York Central Railroad, and the Governor's staff will come with him. At

Albany there will be a formal reception. The distinguished Japanese will then come to New York, probably stopping at Poughkeepsie to visit Vassar College, of which his wife is a graduate. He may arrive here on Receive to visit Vassar College, of which his wife is a graduate. He may arrive here on Tuesday evening.

ALBANY, April 11.—Adjutant-General Mc-Alpin returned to Albany this afternoon from New York, and has received advices to the effect that there has been a change in the plans of Count Yamagata. The Count will not go to Ningara Falls, as was at first believed, but will take the train at Chicago for Buffalo, arriving at the latter city at 4.50 P. M. to-morrow. All of the Count's party except two have seen the great American catagact, and the Field Marshal will wait in Buffalo at the talls. Upon the return of the sight-seers, the Count will take a train from Buffalo at an early hour on Monday morning for New York. The stop to be made in Albany will be early on Monday afternoon and will probably be short. It is likely that the plan to have the Count dine with Gov. Morton and the State officers will not be carried out, as Yamagata, being bound for New York, has not planned to stop over here.

THE CITY OF DALLAS ADRIFT. She Breaks Her Shaft-Part of the Crew Reach Colon in a Boat.

Corox. Colombia, April 11 .- Part of the crev of the steamer City of Dallas, from New Orleans for Bocas del Toro, which was reported yester day as being five days overdue, arrived here tothe main bearing of the steamer's shaft is broken, rendering her practically helpless. The boat's crew left the steamer on Monday noon, forty miles west of this port. She was then drifting with the current. The Captain, the remainder of the crew and twenty passengers were on board.

Suburban Train Service to Bound Brook Commencing Monday, April 18, Lebigh Valley B. R. will run extra trains between New York and is und Brook, leaving New York, foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses at, at 8:00 and 9:00 A. M., 19:10, 4:20, 6:30, and 11:50 P. M .- 4dv.

HE DEFENDS DR. MORGAN.

RABBI SILVERMAN STARTLES THE EMANU-EL CONGREGATION.

He Praises the Pingiarist and Denounce the Rev. Dr. Lee-Rabbi Gotthell Leaves the Sanctuary and Makes a Statement Repudiating the Views of His Colleague

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El preached a sermon yesterda; morning that is likely to cause as much trou ble as the plaglarized sermon of the Rev. Dr Parker Morgan. The title of the sermon was Have We Still a Religion?"

The Temple Emanu-El was crowded with worshippers when Dr. Silverman began speak ing. The first part of the sermon was purely religious, but toward the end Dr. Silverman dis cussed the case of the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, the Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, was seated behind Dr. Silverman, and he was a very attentive its tener. Dr. Silverman took sides with Dr. Mor gan, and attacked the Rev. Dr. Lee, who discovered Dr. Morgan's plagfarism. Rabbi Gottheil grew uneasy as his assistant went on with his sermon, and when Dr. Sliverman said that "Dr. Morgan had not stolen from but had im proved upon Dr. Putnam," he arose from his hair, and, with a white face hurriedly left the sanctuary and went into the vestry of the temple. The preacher did not appear to notice Rabbi Gottheil's disappearance, and continued his sermon

The services closed and the congregation went away. Lewis May, the President of the congregation and of the Board of Trustees, at nce approached Dr. Silverman and told him that he did not agree with the sentiments expressed in the references to Dr. Morgan, and was sure that other members of the congrega tion did not either. Then Rabbi Gottheil came up and said excitedly:

"I want to tell you, Dr. Silverman, that entirely disagree with the sentiments you uttereed from the pulpit to-day." Dr. Silverman's face flushed. He replied

"Well, Doctor, I can't belo that. You know I sometimes have disagreed with you." His reply seemed to make the rabbi more in

dignant, for he exclaimed in a voice that could be heard all over the temple:
"I want to say that this subject should not have been brought up in this pulpit at all.

It is no business of ours. I tell you again that we entirely disagree with your utterances this morning."
"Well, the sermon is mine," said Dr. Silverman, "and I am responsible for the opinions President May cut the argument short by saying:

President May cut the argument short by saying:
"This is no place to discuss this question.
Let us go inside where we won't be heard."
Before retiring into the vestry Rabbi Gottheil told a reporter that he was anxious to have it published that he entirely disagreed with Dr. Silverman's views.
"I have been away," he said, "for some time, and did not know Dr. Silverman was going to preach on such a tople. If I had known it I would not have permitted it. The matter should not have been introduced at all in our church, for the least said about it the better. And then, that Dr. Silverman should have defended Dr. Mergan and criticised Dr. Lee makes it worse." Rabbi Gottheil further added that Dr. Lee's action was to cised Dr. Lee makes it worse." Rabbi Gott-heil further added that Dr. Lee's action was to be commended by ministers instead of being

Dr. Silverman said subsequently:

"My object in speaking on such a topic was to defend the ministry. A member of my congregation told me last week that after reading about Dr. Morgan's sermon she would never believe a ministry man place the matter in its true light. Even ministry and place the matter in its true light. I wanted to uphold the dignity of the ministry."

The part of Jr. Silverman's sermon which caused the trouble was:

"It is not surprising, if there is so much defect in modern religion, that there should be weaknesses in the clergy. Gottle has told us that, as the people, so its fold. And we might equally well say this, as the people, so too often, feets itself in the religions fraternities, then there is danger that it will also infect the clergy. There is an undesirable and odious spirit of comparison and competition abroad in the land, and from it religion is suffering.

"This evil is general of which the recent action of one minister, in publicly accusing another of plagarism. Is but a specific or manifestation all religious teachers and congregations. I being it before you in order to present it according to our best lights. The facts are by this time well known. A minister appropriates from another's sermon a few ideas and phrases, not for the purpose of theft or deception, but merely for convenience. There was no evident intention to public with the ministers own thoughts than added thereto. I venture to assert that, from this understanding of the case, there was no plagiarism involved. "lantarism means the appropriation of another's ideas and words for the purpose of theft and deception, but merely for convenience. There was no evident intention to public with the ministeries own thoughts than added thereto. I venture to assert that, from this understanding of the case, there was no plagiarized from the ministeries of the ministeries of the ministeries of the case, there was no plagiarized to a subject of plagiarized from bant and there was no evident intention to public and the case of t

BUTTE, Mont., April 11.—By an explosion in or near the magazine on the east 1,100 foot level of the St. Lawrence mine, about 4:20 level of the St. Lawrence mine, about 4:20 o'clock this morning, six men lost their lives. They are: Con G. Lawrency, John Quinlan, Edward Shields, James Dwyer, John McVeigh, Patrick O'Rouries. None of the map was married. Lawrency and Cuinlan were shaff men, and were due to come off shift about a quarter of 7. The other four men were working in the level beyond the magazine, and were off shift at 4:30. The magazine is situated 150 feet east of the shaft. Lowrey and Quinlan, it is supposed, had gone to the magazine to make their primers. Just how the explosion occurred is not known.

Cleveland Declines Once More! Absolutely and stubbornly refusing to allow any remedy for a cough or cold except Riker's Expectorant to be used in the White House.—4dw.

SECRETARY MORTON ACCUSED. Collusion, Fraud, and Palse Statements

WASHINGTON, April 11. The Northrup-Bras-lan-Goodwin Company of Chicago, bidders to supply the Department of Agriculture with vegetable seeds, have preferred charges against Secretary Morton in connection with the award. The firm bid \$64,000 for the contract, and offered to make a reduction of \$10,000 for the privilege of placing its name upon the seed packets. The contract was awarded to Lan dreth & Sons of Philadelphia at \$70,000. The charges were filed at the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday last against the Secretary and the officers in his department, alleging

'collusion, franci, and false statements." To these charges Secretary Morton has not made specific answer. The Chicago firm say they take exceptions to statements alleged to have been made by the Secretary in conne with the awarding of the contract, but that they have no complaint to make that the contract was given to another firm if the terms were better or more advantageous to the Gov ernment. They say they will endeavor to have the matter investigated by Congress if neces sary, and that they have retained counsel to proceed against Secretary Morton for making statements which they deem libellous.

In referring to the charges to-day Secretary Morton said: "We shall be only too glad to have the fullest investigation possible of this matter. If it is desired, it may be investigated here or in

Congress, or anywhere else, If necessary, articles of impeachment should be drawn up, and the matter tested to the end.

ADRIFT ON AN ICE FLOE.

Several Sealers Lost and Many Others

Barely Escape to a Place of Safety. St. John's, N. F., April 11.-Yesterday five men, three belonging to St. John's and two to Say de Verde, drifted away on ice floes. One perished from exposure last night. Two others were saved by the steamer Virginia Lake. The other two are supposed to have been drowned. Fully fifty others barely escaped.

contriving to reach land at various places after

desperate efforts. Much apprehension was felt this afternoon. because the wind had changed, driving the ice off the coast. Hundreds of men were out on the ice. It is not known how many got ashore. Fully a thousand seals have been taken off St John's and the neighborhood during the past three days.

The steamer Kite arrived to-day with 9,000 seals. Her reports regarding the remainder of the fleet show but slight improvement over the

HOHENLOHE'S SUCCESSOR.

It Is Said that the Prince of Furstenburg May Be the Next Chancellor, BERLIN, April 11.-It is learned from an inner source that the Emperor's desire that the Prince

of Furstenburg shall accept the office of Chief Marsnal of the imperial court is associated with his intention to appoint him successor to Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor. This is taken as a sign that the latter's influence is waning.

The Hamburg Correspondent alleges that difference exists between Chancellor von Hohenlohe and Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, over the conversion of the Prussian fours. The truth is that the Prussian Cabine agreed to the conversion as he proposed. Dr. Miquel is aware that the attacks which are being made upon him emanate from underlings in the Foreign Office, and treats them as harm-

BONKER'S CLOSE CALL.

Knocked Down by an Engine with the Man Who Tried to Save Him, Thomas Bonker of 626 Pavonia avenue, Jer-

sey City, who is employed as a night clerk in the freight department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Communipaw, left the office just before midnight on Friday to go home. As he was crossing the network of tracks on his way to the rowboat ferry at the gap a drill engine came down one of the tracks. Bonker became bewildered and stood helplessly in the middle of

bewildered and stood helplessly in the middle of one of the tracks. Yardmaster F. H. Halloway saw him and at the same time saw the engine. Without hesitation Halloway sprang forward, and, grabbing Bonker, tried to drag him off the track. The locamotive struck both of them and hurled them to one side. Bonker was so badly injured that he was removed to the City Hospital. Halloway was cut on the hands and chin and his ankle was sprained, but he remained on duty until morning. It is thought that Bonker has received internal injuries, which may result fatally.

ROSSITER WOULDN'T DISCUSS IT.

Master Workman Best Wanted to Talk About the Discharge of Some Men. A delegation representing the employees of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, headed by Master Workman Andrew D. Best of District Assembly 75, K. of L., waited on President Rossiter yesterday for the purpose of entering a protest against the recent discharge of some conductors and motormen, on the ground, as alleged, that they were connected with a labor

alleged, that they were connected with a labor organization.

President Rossiter, it is said, refused to discuss the matter, and Master Workman Hest threatens to bring it before the Assembly at its next meeting on Wednesday night. As far as could be learned from inquiries among the trolley men last night the attempt of Best and associates to stir up any trouble between them and the company is not likely to meet with any success. They seem for the most part to be satisfied with Mr. Rossiter's management. Hest was one of the leaders in the disastrous trolley strike last year.

DROWNED AT BATH BEACH. Miss Julia Rennedy, the Housekeeper of the Lowry Hotel, the Victim.

Miss Julia Kennedy, 35 years old, the housekeeper at the Lowry Hotel, foot of Seventeenth avenue, Bath Beach, was found drowned at the dock shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was her custom to get up early and walk along the hotel grounds and the beach, and it is

along the hotel grounds and the beach, and it is supposed she accidentally fell off the bulkhead, as there was a severe abrasion on her forehead where she struck the sand.

She was probably stunned by the fail and unable to make any attempt to save herself, as the water scarcely covered her body at the point where she lay. She was lately subject to fainting spells, and has frequently fallen from her chair while sewing. She had been housekeeper at the hotel for the past fifteen years, and was much liked by the summer boardgrs. Her family live in Buffalo.

Boston, April 11.-A cablegram from an American in Constantinople says that the missionary of the American Board, the Rev. George P. Knapp, will be delivered to the American Consul at Alexandretta, and that he will not be returned to Bitlis until after his examination in Constantinople before the American Legation

10,000 Unlighted Tenement Hallways. The Health Board has had 165 inspectors making inspections of tenements below Fiftyninth street for the past three days and report ing all that fall to obey the law requiring the owners to keep the halls lighted. The inspectors found over 10,000 tenements which failed to found over 10,000 learning which taked to comply with the law. The Board will send no-tices to the landlords, and if the law is not com-plied with they will be prosecuted for misde-meanor. The inspectors are now at work in the upper part of the city.

Eric Nissing Almost Asphysiated. Eric Nissing, aged 25 years, a boarder at 293 Livingston street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday afternoon unconscious and almost asphyriated from the escape of gas in his room on the top floor. The discovery was made by a paintar who was at work in an adjouling room and heard the groans of the suffocating man.

NO CUBAN INTERVENTION,

DENIAL THAT OLNEY HAS PRO-POSED MEDIATION.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Administration Has Not Agreed on Any Definite Plan, but Is Known to Be Opposed to Any Forced Interven-

tion at Present Studying the Situation. WASHINGTON, April 11. - The report published this morning in various newspapers, in the form of a despatch from Washington, to the effect that Secretary of State Olney had addressed to United States Minister Taylor at Madrid a long note containing a proposition to be submitted to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Cuban question, and offering the services of

the United States Government as a mediator be-

tween the Governments of Spain and Cuba, to

absolutely untrue and without any foundation in tact. No proposition of the character mentioned or any other has been put in writing, nor had the Administration outlined any definite plan of action or indicated to the Spanish Minister in Washington, the American Minister at Madrid, or any other official what action, if any, it proposes to take looking to the settlement of the Cuban question. Secretary Olney has authoriged the most sweeping, complete, and emphatic denial of the whole story, and so has the Spanish

The report was based altogether on rumors that have been floating about Washington for the past two or three days, and the falsity of which could have easily been ascertained upon application to the proper authorities. The truth is that the President and Secretary Olney have not completed their investigation of the Cuban question, and they do not themselves know what their Cuban policy is or will be. The President may make some recommendation to Congress or some proposition to Spain to-morrow, or he may not do it for a month, or he may not do it at all. The situation at present is that he is studying the question and has come to ne conclusion as to what he should do. In pursuing their investigation of the situs-

tion in Cuba and the attitude of the Spanish Government toward their Cuban subjects, the President and Secretary Olney have freely consuited the Spanish Minister, whose relations with the Administration at Washington are most friendly. He is anxious to have the United States Government withheld intervention of any sort, and his effort has been persistently directed toward persuading the Cleveland Administration that the conditions are such that the interference of the United States would be unwarranted and unjustified. During the past four or five weeks the President has suggested verbally to Minister Depuy de Lome, and in the ordinary diplomatic correspondence to Minister Taylor at Madrid and Consul-General Williams at Havana, various general propositions contemplating the employment of the good offices of the United States for bringing about a settlement of the quarrel between Spain and Cuba, but no definite proposition has been agreed upon or submitted to anybody, and nothing that has been suggested has met with the approval of Minister De Lome, representing the Spanish

Government. President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are not at all anxious to interfere, though they

President Cleveland and Secretary Unity are not at all anxious to interfere, though they would, of course, be pleased if they could do so in a manner that would be agreeable to Spain. It is no secret, however, that they both feel that a forced intervention now, even to the extent of insisting upon the principle of the concurrent resistance passed by Congress, would but add fuel to the flame and increase the animosity of Spain to the United States. Such a result, they think, would be the most disastrous thing that could happan to the cause of Cuba at the present time. And Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney both think that in five or six weeks time, there will be a much better opportunity for employing the good offices of the United States. They say that just at present the animosity in Spain toward this country is very great, and that any act of this Government in behalf of Cuba might force an outbreak of mob violence that would possibly lead to actual warfare, which, of course, the United States desires to avoid, both for its own sake and for the sake of the Cuban revolutionists.

The Spanish Cortes will meet in a little more than a month, and President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have practically determined to withhold whatever plan they may agree upon until that body has had an opportunity to show its intentions toward Cuba and its feeling with states with the Cuban cause. It is quite probregard to the sympathy expressed by the United States with the Cuban cause. It is quite probable, therefore, that no definite propositions for the intervention of the United States in any way whatever will be submitted at present, unless the Cuban question shall take some new turn, now unlooked for, that would compel more prompt action on the part of the Administration.

turn, now unlooked for, that would compet more prompt action on the part of the Administration.

The alleged basis of settlement reported to have been submitted to Spain through Minister Taylor is absurd for many reasons, but chiefly because it places the Administration in an attitude hostile to that which they have held all along, and commits the President and Secretary Olney to a view of the Cuban question which they do not hold. The third clause in the alleged proposition presents the Administration as admitting that the situation in Cuba is more serious and widespread than any that has arisen in recent years, and that the insurgents control all of Cuba, except Havana and the near neighborhood. This is foolish, in view of the fact that the Administration has insisted from the first that they have no information whatever to make good the claim that the Cuban Government has any tangible existence, or that the rebellion has assumed such a stage that there could be any excuse for recognizing the army as belligorents.

At the Cuban legation here it is said that is would have been but a waste of time for the Administration to have submitted such a proposition as it is alleged to have done, and Secretary Quesada, in charge of the legation, says that Spain would never accept the United States or any other nation as a medianter. Senator Quesada says that it would be absurd for Cuba to accept anything less than independence now that the revolutionary army is about to triumph, and he adds that the Cuban people have been fooled by Spain too many times not to know that their only safety is in a state of absolute freedom.

Lieut-Gen. Schoffeld, who has recently trium the country in the sevended trip

been fooled by Spant too many times not to know that their only safety is in a state of absolute freedom.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, who has recently returned to Washington from an extended trip through the West, has been in frequent conferences with officials of the State Department, the President, and Secretary Lamont this week, and much interest is manifested, in army circles particularly, as to the nature of his business. The President's partiality for him and his high standing with the Administration make the frequent visits of the General to the White House of late a source of much speculation, and there are many rumors atout as to their purport. If the President should decide to send some agent to Cuba to report upon the military situation and the relative strength of the contending forces, there is probably no one in Washington with whom he would sooner consult than Gen. Schofield, who, from his long experience with the personnel of the army as its commander, is probably better qualified than any other officer to select some one thoroughly competent to secure the information which hight be desired and to take care that the Spanish and Cuban officials did not learn the nature of the mission. Secretary Lamont anys that no officer or agent of the Government has been sent to Cuba with orders to report to the President upon any subject, but it is not denied that Gen. Schofield's conferences have something to do with the possible decision of Mr. Cleveland to gather more acourate information of the true state of affairs is the information of the true state of affairs is the standard of the true state of affairs in the information of the true state of affairs in the information of the true state of affairs in the information of the true state of affairs in the standard of the true state of affairs in the information of the true state of affairs in the content of the standard of affairs in the president upon any subject, but it is not denied that Gen. Schofield's conferences have something to do with the possible d

A GOLD DUST THIEF.

Sald to Have Plifered \$1,000 Worth from a Watch Case Company.

Albert Linberg, aged 25 years, of 454 Third avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested last night for robbing the Brooklyn Watch Case Company, in whose factory, in Warren street and Fourth avenue, he has been an employee for the past five months. He is accused by Louis Countst, the superintendent, of having steadily pilfered gold pollsh and dust, and his steadings are estimated at \$1,000. When arrested he had \$15 worth of at \$1,000. When dust in his pocket.

The Vanderbilt Party Speeding Home from

Burrato, April 11.—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncer M. Depew, and Dr. Webb reached Buffalo at 7:15 o'clock to-night on their special train. They departed for New York at 7:80 over the New York Central. The run from Chicago to Buffalo was made in 11 hours and 15 minutes. Engineer Tunkey, with record-breaker locomotive 564 drew the train into Buffalo. The party will reach New York was Sunday morning.